Vol. XXIX ..... No. 9,044.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT.

PARIS, March 18.—Count de Montalembert, one of the most distinguished of French politicians and writers, died at his hotel in Paris, No. 40 rue du Bac, on Sanday morning, at 9 o'clock, after a long and wearisome illuess. He had been suffering severely of late, and in the letter which he wrote but a few weeks ago. relative to the Council, he speaks of his malady as incurable; but near as he felt he was to his end, so strong was his spirit, so undaunted, though calm, his Christian courage, and so active his interest in all that was taking place about him, that death, whom he had long learned to look upon as a friend, must have come unexpectedly to his bedside, after all. He passed last Summer, as usual, at his country seat, Châtean de la Roche, Côte d'Or, aud for a few months after his return, seemed in better health, but his improvement was only temporary. Nevertheless, in the intervals of pain, he continued his labors upon the work, "The Monks of the West" -l'Histoire des Moines d'Occident-to which he had given so many years of affectionate study, and which he hoped to complete before his death, and was able, beside, to keep up with the literture of the day, allowing no important book pubhshed in France, in England, or in Germany to escape his notice. He spoke both English and German periectly; whether he wrote German I do not know, but those who are acquainted with his works are aware that he wrote excellent, idiomatic English. He was also able to understand Polish and Swedish, when spoke a, and to translate books written in those languages. As if his time were not sufficiently taken up with his literary pursuits and his studies, he was a most hospitable host-receiving, almost every evening, either at his table or in his family circle visitors from all nations, and giving a cordial welcome to every one who had any claim upon his thought, or who had anything to contribute to satisty his eager appetite for knowledge. He kept up, to, an active correspondence-in short, he led a most industrious life, and, like Sainte Beuve, may be almost literally said to have died with the pen in his hand. Montalembert's day was methodically arranged

for labor. In the morning the newspapers and his letters were brought to his bed, and he occupied the first hours after waking in reading them. At 2 c'clock, after his breakfast was finished, a simple enough meal, consisting of a chop, or, oftener, of a simple bowl of soup, taken in bed, the invalid rose, and was assisted into his library, where his Secre tary. M. Camus, awaited him, and where he worked until le'clock, when he dined. After dinner he received his friends and his family in his library, and remained with them conversing until nearly mid night. But his nights were often sleepless, in conse quence of the terrible pains he had to endure, and in those long wakeful hours he did much reading. The sister of charity who watched with him placed every evening upon the table by his bedside, books, newspapers, magazines, and three pencils of different colors-one red, another black, another blue, He made notes with these pencils according to the impression which was made upon his mind by what he read, and thus his feelings, his opinions about any book in his library may be roughly gathered in turning over the leaves. Only once after his return from the country did he leave the house, and that was on a day in February when he went across the street from his hotel to hear mass at the old Church of Saint Thomas Aquinas. But, so acutely did he suffer from his malady that he was obliged to leave the Church before the service was faished, and he returned to his house never again to quitit, alive. On the evening of Saturday, March 12 he received a considerable number of visitors, and did not leave the room until 11 o'clock. Even after Ishad gone to bod, he read an hour or two in a book d which the author had sent him the proofsheets that day, and then slept; was still sleeping calmly when Sister Marie-Antoinette who, for nearly a year, had succeeded Sister Celestine in the charge of the invalid, left him, at lo'clock, to go to mass. On her return he was awake and composed, and listened, as every day, to the prayers which she read at his bed-side. Suddenly he struck his head with his hand and cried "Oh, my sister, my sister!" The Countess was called, the docto, and the priest were sent for, but the Count

was dead before they could arrive. I suppose you have long since given your readers sketch of Montalembert's life. His death is an impertant point in the history of this stormy time; it removes one of the strong men of the liberal Catholic movement, one whose whole life had been devoted to the highest interests of the Church, which he believed could only become truly Catholic by become ing truly liberal, and who, in pursuing this end, sought, as many both in the Church and out of it beheved, a chimera. To him, however, it was no chimera, but a clear light from Heaven that he followed, and he hunted the dragon of Ultramontanism as if it had been a real dragon, and he Saint George. "N'espoir ne peur" was his motto, if I read it right, on the escutcheon over the thurch door on the day of his funeral. He had, perhaps, no hope of living to see the dragon vanquished and the Church restored to that supremacy which the Romish bishop would arrogate to himself; but, then, he had no fear of the foe he fought with, and no fear either that some other hand more power fal than his would conquer it in time. With all the Bery zeal that made him even like an old Crusader, and he was indeed descended from that stock and proud of the strain, he had a peculiar gentleness and sweetness that made dis death regretted even by those who had bitterly and angrily contended with him in life. Even the " Univers," newspaper, that toarse and brutal sheet which the Veuillots made so shameful an exponent of a debased creed, put itself into mourning on Monday for the man it had maligned on Saturday. Sainte Beuve said that, one day, Alexis de Saint Priest, after listening a long time to Montalembut, in some drawing-room, developing one or another of his absolute theories, with that child-like air of his, and his drawling voice, said to him, laughing, "Montalembert, when I listen to you I think I am listening to Torquemada in his You know the rue du Bac, Madame de Stael's street,

as it is often called, because she was so fond of it that in her exile she is recorded to have exclaimed, "I would rather see the gutter of the rue du Ba than Lake Leman!" Those who want to see one of the most characteristic strects in Paris must come soon, for a little bird is singing, or sobbing, in the au that the noble Pont Royale is to be destroyed, and then the glory of the rue du Bac will be gone. It had its name from the fact that it led to a Bac or ferry in the old, old times, a ferry which was replaced in 1684 by the present bridge, the Pont Royale, the finest of all the bridges of the Scine, to my eye, and which I would as soon see destroyed as the tower of St. Jacques, But, I am told, the vandal word, like so many other vandal words, is gone out from the Tuileries, and there is no help for it. The rue du Bac is narrow, and noisy, and contains not a single building of interest, but in its shops and in the old associations that gather about it, and the streets that cross it, it is one of the interesting sights of Paris. About half-way up, it is crossed by the rue St. Dominique, and the old Church of St. Thomas Aquinas is so situated that it is entered from the rue 84. Dominique and the new rue du Bac both, the principal entrances being on a square which spens from the rue St. Dominique, and the side entrance being on the rue du Bac. Knowing that the hotel of the Count was nearly opposite this side entrance, I went to the church in the evening or late afternoon, thinking that, of course, the funeral would take place there. I found the sexton chatting with the old blind beggar, who has his accustomed seat on a chair by the door, and who was probably giving an account of his day's chances or mischances. The tellect of the Council of the Roman Catholic Church

sexton was a Strasburger-his speech betrayed him -but he was polite and friendly, and gave me the information I came for with alacrity. M. the Count was not to be buried there but from St. Clotilde in the St. Germain quarter, because that was his parish, the dividing line of the two parishes being the middle of the rue du Bac, and he having lived on the other side of the street. Then he told me where to go, to the concierge at the Count's hotel, and there I would learn all the particulars. Stop. he said, I will go with Monsieur myself and show him the shortest way through the church; but when we had passed through the dusky aisles, and came out upon the side porch his politeness carried him still further, and he insisted upon going with me to the house itself and questioning the concierge for me. I mention this little trait because it illustrates the pleasant, friendly ways of the people. True, cynics may say 'tis done for money, and 'tis true that I paid my sexton a few sons, but that does not take away from the manner of it, and he neither asked for anything with tongue nor eyes. He gave me his help out of pure politeness, and I gave him my pennies because I liked to. The Count, he said, was a very great man, and all day there has been a steady stream of people calling at the house and leaving their names or their cards. As I stood in the court-yard, there came out two very picturesque looking priests-whom I saw again at the Church next day, and learned they were Poles-accompanied by a young Arab boy in his bright red and blue garments, with the red fez and a large white burnous-it made a pretty picture, with the evening light seen through the grating of the garden gate beyond. The scene at the Church was a curious contrast with the funeral of Sainte Benve-Sainte Beuve, the friend of Montalembert, for all their difference of belief. The lisease from which they died was the same, and Sante Beuve is reported to have said. Montalembert and I have the same disease, only, in my case tis Nature that has sent it, and in his 'tis Provi-

ROME. THE ARMENIAN SCHISM-FRENCH AND GERMAN PROTESTS-COUNT DARU'S LETTERS-INFAL

dence. At Sainte Beuve's funeral there were no

religious ceremonies, and the priests all either stayed

away or passed by on the other side. Montalem-

bert's funeral, though plain, as he himself wished it

to be, was througed with priests. Dominican monks,

Sisters of Charity, and all the men who rally round

the powers that be. Daru was one of the pall-

bearers; Guizot was there, and Thiers, and Ollivier,

and all that there is of celebrated outside the liberal

ranks in politics and thought. The altar was ablaze

with candles, the choir's music and the incense

smoke went up together; but one of the brightest

lights, the sweetest voices, the most fragrant of the

spirits of the Church of to-day was borne away with

the body of Montalembert.

IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. ROME, March 11.-The Armenian schism appears o have assumed the proportions of a very pretty quarrel, and offers a good illustration of the Italian proverb, Chi mangia presto si affoga. ("He who eats too quickly chokes himself.") Thus Pius IX., after the fashion of the ogres of fable, wishing to put the Amenians bodily and spiritually into the capacious stomach of the Church, has overstrained its powers and is now in a somewhat suffering state. A confidential person has been sent off in a great hurry to Constantinople to attempt a reconciliation or to enforce obedience, and was expected to arrive there last Friday or Saturday. Little hope, however, is entertained of success, and the first great and patent result of the Vatican Œcumenical Council may be considered to be the Armenian schism. It is reduced to as small proportions as possible by the Roman Catholic press, but, adopting their own report it is by no means trifling, and certainly awakens considerable disquietude. Out of 80 or 85 priests who form the Armenian clerical community in Constantinople, about 30 are among the dissidents, together with a body of the laity, not denied to amount to 800 families. On the same authority, this religious revolution is extending, for agents had been sent to Smyrna, Augora, Erzeroum, Tokay, and many other places in Asia Minor where Armenian communities exist, to plant the standard of independence. The Patriarch Monsignore Hassonn, who is now in Rome, yielded, as you will remember, last month to the wishes of Pius IX. and consecrated two Bishops selected by the Pope; Hine illa lacrima. On the 6th of February 1,000 per sons met in a room in Pera, and signed a declaration that the Pope was the Head of the Church They refused, however, his jurisdiction in matters of discipline-rejected the Bull Revertures of 12th July. 867, and repudiated the authority of poor Monsignore Hassoun, who for the time is the pensioner of Pius IX. On the next day the President had an audience of the Grand Vizier, to whom he presented a report of the meeting, and by whom the remonstrances of the dissidents were admitted. Twentyfour hours later, mass was celebrated, and the "Ori ental Armenian Catholics"-such is the title they have assumed-were constituted. There were hurled thunder and lightning from Rome. Cardinal Barnabo, as head of the Propaganda, telegraphed on the 15th of February to Monsignore Arachial that the Pope condemned the whole proceedings; and on the same day Monsignore Hassoun telegraphed to the "Notabili Conservatori" peremptory orders to return to obedience, threaten ing that Rome would act inexorably. The Orientals had at various times shown a spirit of independence, and whatever temporary concessions they may have nade, have generally, when they returned to their homes, followed their own inclinations, and in the present instance will not be very likely to yield either to orders or menaces. On the 20th of February the Porte granted them for temporary use the Church of St. John Chrysostom-very liberal is the Porte just now in religious matters-high mass was said ext day by seven priests, during which the greater excommunication against them was posted on the church doors; and so the matter remains. The dissidents insist on a division of Church property in proportion to their number, which will be carried out immediately, in the very probable event of the schism being persevered in. Such then is the charming unity of the Roman Catholic Church, and such the first fruits and only fruits of a Council which

was to create new heavens and a new earth. Let us now turn to the West. In the early part of January the Civiltà Cattolica, while describing in glowing colors the confusion which reigned in most of the European States, dwelt with complacency and delight on the unity of faith, of love, and of spirit, which at this day surrounds the successor of St. Peter. What are the facts ? The answer involves the history of the last few days, and last few weeks. Since the 22d of February no Congregation has assembled, though much work was projected for this long interval. Since the opening of the Council, on the 8th of December, 29 General Congregations have been held; three schemes, with their many subdivisions, have been discussed; 132 Fathers have spoken; and there have been no results except

At the close of the last meeting, the Fathers expected to be called together on the 3d or 4th of March, but in that interval new regulations had be- issued for the observance of the good little boys who were to meet in Council Hall, and who would, as it was hoped, incline their heads in passive obedience. I have told you how restive many became, and now I have to tell you that they have sent in their protests against aimost every one of the fourteen articles which I sent you, and have suggested other arrangements. That from the French was signed by 34 or 35 of their bishops, comprising the flower of their Episcopacy; that from the Germans be 47, and outsiders of various nationalities maky the opposition amount to nearly 100-numerically it is small, morally very large, for it represents the in-

and nearly one-half of its members. To estimate the NOTES FROM WASHINGTON

importance of this act, you must remember that it is directed not solely and simply against 14 articles of an objectionable decree, but against that for the sup-port of which it was drawn up and launched among an objectionable decree, but against that for the support of which it was drawn up and launched among the Fathers at this critical time—of course I mean the dogma of Infallibility. The French protest was sent in on Friday last and the German on Saturday, as I am informed, yet up to this time the Privy Council of the Pope has made no sign. It is impossible to obtain a copy of the protest, but the French said that if they were not attended to their consciences would be greatly burdened, and that in the opinion of the world the liberty and the truth of the Council would be greatly weakened dibertas et veritas conciliabefactarentur). In spite of the expectation, therefore, every day this week that a General Congregation would assemble, nothing has taken place, and the report is that it has again been suspended for ten days. Some, it is asserted, are anxious to leave, and resolved on leaving. It would be the logical consequence of such language as has been used, yet I doubt whether such a step will be taken. By so doing, the Fathers would incur the greater excommunication,

whether such a step will be taken. By so doing, the Fathers would incur the greater excommunication, and what would many of them do when reduced to comparative poverty! These are not the days when men accustomed to purple and fine linen will retire to the desert on locusts and wild honey.

It is amid the discords and passions and agitations which stir up, of course to celestial anger, the members of this most united Council, that the letters of Count Daru, addressed to one of their body, have been published in The London Times. Their existence has been known here from the date of their arrival, and you have already received slight intimations of their contents; but an Orsini bomb would not have created a greater sensation. Every one is not have created a greater sensation. Every one is asking, "To whom were they addressed! How were they obtained! Who is the imprudent person who can have revealed them!" No one is there to answer these questions, but people behind the curtains observe that there is nothing marvelous in such revelations when it is known that the Fathers themselves lations when it is known that the Fathers themselves have time after time sent important communications to the press, or have disclosed them to those connected with it. That which makes the situation yet more serious is, if my information be correct, as I believe it to be, that the French Government has intimated its intention to send another Embassador here to represent it specially in the Council, and that Fius IX. has declined to receive him. If it be so, it is easy to conceive how finttered will be the feathers of French national vanity, and it may perhaps confirm and account for the report received from good authority that another French note has arrived stating positively that their troops will be withdrawn in the event of Infallibility being brought forward. You event of Intalibility being brought forward. For will perceive that every question, every controversy, converges to that point, as it is well known that for that object alone the Conneil was summoned. Once carried, Pius IX, becomes independent of the entire Roman Catholic Hierarchy, and of the Roman Catholic body, and from his easy chair in his library may regulate or anothernatize the whole world at his will be a long the control of the olic body, and from his easy chair in his library may regulate or anathematize the whole world at his will and pleasure. I have described to you the character of the opposition which is offered to these mad and rumous projects. Men have spoken whose learning and attachment to the Church are undoubted. Governments have endeavored to dissuade, and have ended with menace; and what is the answer of Pius IX. to all? We have had it this week. You will remember the celebrated postulatum which was sent in about a month since entreating that the great dogma should be defined. It was presented to the Council of 26, which takes cognizance of all new matter, and on the 7th inst. the members signified their adhesion to it and distributed copies of the schema already drawn up, to the Fathers for their consideration before the next meeting. Those who have seen and read it describe it as being more stringent than anything which Manning or Ward ever proposed; it is as crude and obligatory as it was possible to make it, say others. Among many of the prelates I know that it has occasioned great regret, nay, consternation. A little cosey knot of Bishops who dwell together, whether in harmony I will not say, relate that one of their party, after he had read it, laid it down and burst into tears, and well he might, for if carried, as no doubt it can be, it will deal the heaviest blow to the Church which has been ever inflicted upon it. Yet to this bitter end it will come, for the policy of the eldest son of the Church, and indeed of all the Roman Catholic Powers generally, is such that it will only strengthen the resolution of the blind and mad enthusiasts who now control affairs in Rome. mad enthusiasts who now control affairs in Rome.

THE INDIANS.

PLACING THE INDIANS ON RESERVATIONS AND KEEPING THEM THERE WITH THE HELP OF THE ARMY-A LETTER FROM GOV. HARVEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In your paper of the 10th inst. is an editorial article which, in making allusion to a proposed conference between the House Committee on Indian Affairs and the President and Secretary of the Interior, It is intimated that the Committee favors breaking up the treaty system, putting the Indians on reservations and keeping them there, if need be, with the help of the army." Of this you say: "We do not like the last idea at all," and add some observations which may do great harm, by misleading those who have vague ideas of the question which is now so prominently before the

It is not proposed or desired that civilized and peaceable tribes like the Cherokees and many others who have long nce learned to earn their bread by peaceful pursuit should be removed "with the help of the army," or other wise; but experience is fast teaching the American people that the predatory hordes of savages who have bee for years roaming at will through the center of the territory of the United States, waging a relentless war against its citizens and perpetrating the horrible atrocities so graphically and trathfully described by Gen. Sher idan, must be constrained by some means to follow different life-to a change of pursuit, if not a change of heart. This constraint can only be effected by the exercise of superior force. The savage, utterly devoid of noral principle, will recognize no other influence until the force is made visible and palpable to his comprehen sion; then he may be made susceptible to moral influ-ences, and the carbine, lance and scalping-kife-having been taken and kept out of his hands-may be replaced by the plow and hoe, or herder's whip. And after many years of self-sacrificing labor by good men, we may hope to see some of the descendants of these Indians pervaded by that "deep religious feeling" which has as yet been perceptible to no one but Vincent Collyer, when he took what you aptly called "a rose-colored view" of the Indians, last Summer. Even the good Friends, who are agents for these roving bands of armed marauders, admit that they can do nothing with them until they are placed upon their reservations and kept there, unarmed, and nder centrol, "as within the walls of a penitentiary. They only object to using the army for the strain the savages, because such use would be incompati-

ble with the tenets of a peculiar religious faith. But your journal, though hampered by no such religiou faith, and admitting the necessity of placing the savages upon reservations, does "not like at all" the idea of hav ing them kept there by the help of the army. In the name of humanity, I would ask you what better use could we make of our army than to employ it in protecting the lives of our fellow-citizens, and in restraining an protecting the savage while he is receiving the tutelage necessary to make him a citizen! You say "settlers will be aggressive." If that were admitted, you must own that the same troops that restrain the savage within his proper limits could and would protect him there from aggressions by "settlers" or others. As much has been said in various journals concerning "settlers" and "aggressions" by them, it may not be amiss to state that these settlers are generally citizens of the United States, of at least average intelligence and probity, who have

these settlers are generally citizens of the United States, of at least average intelligence and probity, who have left their former homes in the Eastern States or in Europe with the landable desire and purpose to make new homes and to help to develop the Western States and Territories. In doing this they only ask that protection which is accorded to their fellow-citizens elsewhere. If it be urged that to afford such protection would involve the Government in expense, I reply, that had any foreign nation perpetrated within our national boundaries a tithe of the outrages of which these savages have been guilty, a fearful reckoning would have been made; no consideration as to expense would have prevented a war of magnitude and duration sufficient to attain "security for the future and indemnity for the past." The people of the West ask for "security for the future," and that is a way which, while it would involve the least possible expense, would afford protection both to the citizen and the savage, and lead to the "civilization, Christianization and ultimate citizenship" of the latter.

In conclusion, I will ask you and your readers to believe that these lines are inspired by no thirst for blood or greed of gain, but by an earnest desire that the inauguration of an Indian policy based upon common sense and true humanity may not encounter the antagonism of a great journal which has, by persistent advocacy of good principles, acquired an influence which may be very detrimental to the public good, If exerted in behalf of erroneous or fallacious views. The question is in good hands; the President has great knowledge of the motives which influence mee, whether civilized or savage; his influence men, whether civilized or savage; his influence men, whether civilized or savage; his influence men who have competent knowledge of the interior, and the House Committee is largely composed of gentlemen who have competent knowledge of the interior, and their policy, which will make savage massacres of piencer farmers and their

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS. HOW THE MONEY GOES-MILLIONS TO BE SPENT

MAKING HARBORS FOR OBSCURE VILLAGES. Washington, March 26 .- The Chief of Engineers has made his customary yearly call on Congress for money, to be spent by the officers of his corps in improving harbors and rivers. Last year he got but 2,600,000 for these purposes, but this year he thinks that \$7,761,900 will be indispensable. He gives a list of 40 harbors, at each of which he proposes to spend a sum varying from \$10,000 to \$330,000. Thirty-five of these harbors are on the Northern Lakes, and only six on the seaboard, and most of them are places of no importance, whose entire commerce would not amount in 50 years to as much as it will cost to convert into harbors the shallow creeks on which they are built. Little villages composed of a dozen houses, a tavere, a grocery, and a saw-mill, want \$50,000 or \$100,000 to ditch and dredge, remove bars, and build cribs, wharves, and purs, to enable half a dozen scows to come in during the Summer to load with boards or cordwood. Big Sodus, New-York, wants \$35,000, and Little Sodus \$25,000; Olcutt, New-York, comes in for \$50,000, and Dunkirk for \$100,000; Maumee Bay, Ohio, wants \$120,000 and Conneaut, which collects \$18 a year from customs, and has spent more than \$50,000 of Government funds to make a harbor where nature never intended there should be one, can get along this year with only \$6,000. Fourteen villages in Michigan, whose combined commerce does not equal the business of a respectable New-York dry-goods store, are put down for sums amounting to from \$10,000 to \$100,000 each. The names of many of them-such as Aux Beco Suès, Black Lake, Saugatuck, Manistee, and Pent Water-were probably never dicovered on the map by the most diligent student of geography. Sheboygan, Wisconsin, is to be given \$34,000; Manitowoc, \$31,000; and Superior City, \$75,000.

No one would object to \$70,000 being spent on a harbon at Manistee, Mich., as the Engineer recommends, if the citizens of Manustee would spend it themselves; but why should the Government tax people who have no more interest in it than they have in the affairs of Patagonia to pay for this harbor ! No doubt the Engineer is right when he says that \$75,000 "could be profitably spent upon the harbor of Saugatuck; but profitably to whom ! Certainly, to nobody except the people who live in that obscure village. Why, then, should the farmers of Illinois, the miners of Pennsylvania, and the merchants of New-York be made to contribute to build a pier to enable men who own saw-mills in Saugatuck to ship their lumber to greater profit! It would assuredly be a nice thing for Eagle Harbor if the Government would spend \$100,000 there, as is contemplated; but the people of Kansas or California might reasonably object to being called upon for any part of the money.

But it is not for harbors alone that money is wanted. There are rivers, and plenty of them, too, to straighten and deepen, to clear of snags, to bridge, to "examine" and survey, and for these purposes a few millions more are to be taken from the National Treasury. For Des Moines Rapids, \$1,000,000 is wanted; for Rock Island Rapids, \$200,000; for the Upper Mississippi, \$51,000, and for the mouth of the Mississippi, \$365,000. Illinois River is to receive \$200,000; Wisconsin River, \$115,000; Ohio River, \$389,000; Missouri and Arkansas Rivers, \$421,000. And so it goes through a long list, coming down at last to such insignificant streams as Au Sable River, for which \$20,000 is to be appropriated, and Saco River, which is to have

But the Chief of Engineers finds still other means of spending money. He has a miscellaneous list, including such items as these: Ship canal at Louisville, \$450,000; snag-boats and apparatus, \$329,000; Rock Island bridge, \$300,000; examinations and surveys on the Atlantic coast, \$30,000; on the Pacific, \$25,000; on Western rivers, \$125 000; and on the lakes, \$159,000. It may be proper that the Government should pay for pulling out the snags which obstruct navigation in the Western rivers, but it is not easy to see the use of swelling the long report of the Chief Engineer with pages of tables showing the length of every snag, its circumference at the top and at the butt, the kind of wood, its weight, and the exact time it was pulled up. If less time had been spent in measuring the snags and calculating their weight, and more in pulling them up, the officers in charge might have nanaged with less money. But these engineer officers great pity to deprive the country of so much valuable information about how many mehes these snags measured around the butts.

As for the surveys of the lakes, I believe there is no greater humbug connected with the public service. These examinations and surveys" have been going on for more than twenty years, and will never be completed as long as Cougress can be persuaded to appropriate money to continue them. The engineer in charge the past year laments that he was obliged to get along with so small a omical parties, and two river parties. He gives the re, sult of the work done by these parties in one hundred pages at the end of the Chief-Engineer's report, which probably will never be read by fifty people. A little surveying, it appears, has been done in Lake Superior, and we are informed exactly how many times each party pointed their theodolite and cast their sounding-lead; few pages are given showing the "mean barometrical pressure" and the "mean daily evaporation" at various places; and a great many tedious tables exhibiting the pulsations" of St. Clair River, the "mean observed velocities" at different depths in the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers, computed by different formulas, the "co-efficient of meters," whatever that may mean, and elaborate calculations to get at the number of cubic feet of water discharged by Niagara River when the wind blew in different directions. For all this learned rubbish, of no possible value to any one, if we except the little surveying done, the people had t pay \$100,000, in addition to the salaries of the officers who superintended the work, and during the next year they are to pay \$159,000 to enable these gentlemen to go o with their useless figuring. It is by no means a disagree able occupation to spend the Summer fishing and hunt ing on the Upper Lakes, and the Winter at Detroit doing a little algebra to find how fast the water runs down stream when the wind blows up, and just as long as Cor gress will vote money to pay men for doing this work there will always be plenty of it to be done. Like the Boundary Commission that sat for twenty years in Wash ington to find out where the line ought to run between Oregon and British Columbia, the engineer officers wil never get the lakes surveyed until Congress stops the RAILWAYS AND RAILWAY LEGISLATION-WHAT

HAS BEEN DONE AND WHAT IT IS PROPOSED TO DO-THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH-A

RAILWAY TO MEXICO. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- The road-builders are here in great force, with entreaties for help. It was when Buchanan was struggling for power that the politicians of both parties gave their assent to the policy of a Pacific Railway. Do you remember how boldly the Republicans made it a cardinal political point in their platform, and with what unanimity they pressed upon the country the necessity of binding the two seas! The Democrats, under the lead of Mason and Slidell and Soule, regarded every proposal for railways as another addition to the power of the North. So in the Democratic platform there was no outspoken expression of approval of the proposed road to the Pacific. It was necessary to for Buchanan in California, and at the same time not to drive votes from him in Virginia. Immedi ately before the election, in time for circulation on the Pacific Coast but not in time to return to the Atlantic States, Mr. Buchanan wrote a letter warmly urging a Pacific Railway. Men smiled at the shrewdness of the old politician.

This was in 1856. I remember reading a private letter

written a year or two later by the editor of THE TRIBUNE to a friend in the Rocky Mountain country, in which he said that we should have a Pacific Railway in 1869! It struck me as a remarkable prophesy, but how much more remarkable it would have been had he said that in 1870 we should have a swarm of railways, inchoate, budding, growing into life and darkening the air. I despair of unraveling the threads of railway legislation which are twining around Congress. There is much that is good, more that is bad. Nothing but great care and the establishment of some pronounced general principles govern ing our whole railway system will prevent the success of reckless ways, and a vast expenditure of money. There is the difficulty of giving too much or too little. It is generally conceded that we gave too much in our Union Pacific Railway endowment. But we did what seemed to be best. We built the road. We banished the Rocky Mountains, and welded the ocean shores. The country is richer for the investment. We are as near to San Francisco as our New-England grandfathers to Niagara, It is three weeks to the Aips, ten days to the Yo Semite, but four days to that marvelous scene of beauty and

grandeur and joy-the Rocky Mountain ranges around Denver. It is worth a good deal for the tax-paying American citizen to have these possibilities brought into Summer holiday, infinitely more than his share of

the interest on the Government subsidy bonds. The announcement comes that the Kansas Pacific Railway people have put their whole road under contract. This means that we shall have by August—perhaps later -Denver united with St. Louis and Cheyenne. The completion of the Kansas Pacific Railway is virtually another route to the Pacific. It traverses Kansas, and runs through one-third of Colorado. The increase of population and wealth that follows a new Western railway into the open country is extraordinary. Here is Kansas which, 10 or 12 years ago, was as debatable and unknown as Montana or Wyoming. Now its population rapidly advances to the rank of a first-class State. Kansas shows the wisdom of sowing good seed in good ground. There is a sturdiness-a lusty, hearty manhood about the people -that recalls the early days when they settled Lawrence and Topeka with their Bibles and rifles. Blessed are those who pray, but who, when necessary, can pray and fight! We find Kansas filling up with the zealous, the enterprising, the noble, manly citizens of the East; with emigrants from Sweden and Germany; with the bes classes of foreign and home settlers, from whose loins will spring a mighty people. Those who read its future see a Commonwealth well deserving the proud name of the Massachusetts of the West. This Kansas Rallway is the back-bone of the State. The Government never did wiser thing than its limited endowment.

The success of the Kansas Railway justifies the confi dence of the Government, and at the same time establishes a new principle in railway legislation. It was thought, when we enabled the road builders to carry the Union and Central over the alkaline reaches of Laramie and the rugged sides of the Sierras, that money was necessary as land and subsidy. We alded the Kansas people to build their road to Sheridan before we abanned the idea. When we did abandon it, the through line was built, but the Kansas, with its 438 miles, was left swinging out into the Plains. It was only half com pleted, and was, indeed, little more than a remnant. But the men who owned it-resolute and sagacious men, like John D. Perry, Adolphus Meier, Judge Usher, Carlos S. Greeley, Wm. M. McPherson-were not to be deterred by a difficulty that seemed at the time almost insurmount able. To build a ... ilway in a country like Illinois and Iowa required courage and capital; but to build a road in the country of the Cheyennes and over the mysterious 'desert" that looked so darkly out of the maps in our early days, was what no body of private gentlemen ever did. There was no hope from the Government, and so they built it; and, advancing their own money, sought, in their aid, the money of the world at good interest. The money has been loaned and the work goes on. The success of this individual experiment means that Congress will grant no more subsidies in bond and mortgage

The Kansas Pacific Railway opens up Kansas and Colo rado. Already the colonies begin to stream into the valleys of the Platte and the Solomon. We had Mr. Meeker here the other day, and he told us he would begin his "Union Colony" pilgrimage in May, with four hun-dred families, and that they had selected a spot; but I will not say where they have selected it, except that there is no more beautiful and enrapturing scene on the continent. There will be colonies over all this region, even on the "barren" plains -so barren that they support more buffalo than we have of domestic cattle in all the country beside. There are men among these road-Greenwood-who will live to see three millions of people in the country now traversed by the Kansas Railway. What next! Away up in the North, we see the road

builders delving into the fresh soil of Minnesota and beginning a new journey to the setting sun. Content with the land grant, these Northern people, under the buoyant and magnetic leadership of the genius of Jay Cooke, are following the example of Mr. Perry and his friends, and propose to build this road with their own money. What a royal endowment has fallen to the Northern Pacific Railway! Fifty millions of acres! I wonder how many dukedoms and principalities they would give to the young Coburgs and Lords of Hesse, carved out in the proportions of Saxe-Melningen and Lippe-Detmold! Fifty millions of acres, or probably as much land as in all New-England, and upon this, too, rests a credit of a hundred millions of dollars. It may look extravagant, and I occasionally come across some venera-ble economist, some member elected on the platforms of Retrenchment and Imbecility, who regards such grants as a ruinous waste of our fair possessions. We gave the Kansas people 6,000,000 of acres-something more than the territory of the State of Massachusetts-and what have they done! The lands we gave them were worth nothing to us; they were the perilous hunting grounds of Cheyenne and Sioux, of no more value than so many acres of Morocco-in truth, a great expense-with forts and armies, and ever-bubbling wars, and huge transportation bills for a groaning treasury. We give this rallway what we only hold at an expense, and the expense vanishes, for a country occupied by railways soon earns to protect itself. We have emigration, colonies, families-germs of commonwealths-and in ten years the Republic will have another strip of towns and farms and industries, with work for the tax-gatherer, and wealth that only can be estimated by millions. Land given to railways is like the earth which the farmer digs out of his irrigating ditches-all around is blessed with fertility and life and abundant harvests.

"Retrenchment and Imbecility" have few followers here, and if anything is definite as a national policy it is that, in developing Western railways, it is well to give one acre that the value of ten may be trebled. It is better o fight Cheyenne and Sioux by rails and locomotives than even the brilliant saber of Phil Sheridan.

Out of the many schemes which, as I said, darken the legislative sky-in all processes of conception and formation—we have these:

I. The extension of the Kansas Pacific, through New

Mexico and Southern Colorado, to El Paso, on the north-

ern border of Mexico.

II. The extension of the Atlantic and Pacific through Missouri, with the view of ultimately pushing it to San

III. The Memphis and El Paso, through to San Diego on the 32d parallel.

The building of a road along the 35th parallel and per

haps the 32d is a duty. The fact that we have one road finished, a second almost completed (for this Kansas Pacific is practically a second), and a third under way far up in the north does not impel us to extreme haste in further endowments. This El Paso extension, however, has merits of its own. It is proposed to begin at Kit Carson, or some other convenient point, and run through Colorado and New-Mexico to El Paso-a town on the Mexican frontier, on the Rio Grande-and of great commercial and mineral importance. It will traverse the country between the 103d and 107th meridian, and be almost a north and south road. It opens up to settlement the rich mineral New-Mexican countries, settlements as old as the Spaniards and the Aztecs, and to us now almost a hidden land. It is our most populous territory -not even excepting Utah-and a population unlike that of Colorado, for it came with the cession of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, and represents Spanish remnant the old Indian and Mexican domination. It stands still. It has neither growth nor enterprise. Its people can only find a market for their hides and wool, and precious ores, by wearily carting them hundreds of miles north to Cheyenne or Sheridan, through a country infested by Indians. Its farmers and miners must fight their way to a market, as though they were an army, and traverse a wide and dead country, as though they were Arabians with the caravan None remain in New-Mexico but those to whom it has been a home long before Ohio and Kentucky were anything more than frontier Territories. There is no re membrance of any one having ever taken a homestead in New-Mexico. One of its best known citizens has long been under the sympathy of his friends because he owns

see under the sympathy of his friends because he owns nearly 1,000,000 acres.

Here is a territory almost as large as the kingdom of Prussia, larger than England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, as large as New-England, New-York and New-Jersey, with marvelous possibilities in minerals and crops—bordering a neighboring, friendly ally, with a warm genial climate, fit to be the home of 20,000,000 of people. Here are towns older than New-York or Philadelphia, Spanish settlements that take us back to the time of Cortez. It is now proposed to open this region, to make a direct connection with the valley of the Rio Grande and the Atlantic and Pacific shores. The El Paso extension has a political significance, which should not be forgotten in any legislation. We have no railway connection with the Republic of Mexico. During the French occupation Mexico was as far from us in time and commercial intercourse, as Rugsia. With a railway at El Paso we should practically have a protectorate of Mexico. A grant for a railway through the States of Sonora and Chihuahua is now held by parties who propose to build a road from Guaymas on the Gulf of California to El Paso. On the other side of the Gulf an American company holds landed micrests which make our national influence dominant. So that in building the extension contemp'ated, we unite the Pacific and the Atlantic by a fourth confirmous route—and we link the two great American Republics in closer thes than any treaty or protectorate.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

MISSISSIPPI.

GENERAL STAGNATION-THE NEED OF MANU-FACTORIES-THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

JACKSON, Miss., March 22.-In evidences of material prosperity, as seen by the traveler, at least, Mis dissippl is certainly far behind some of her sister States of the South. One sees here little or no sign of that heavy immigration which is pouring into Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana. But very few new farms are seen opening up to cultivation. Comparatively no new buildings are in process of construction, nor even undergoing repairs; or do the plantations themselves present that air of improvement one would expect to find. On the contrary, everything seems, so to speak, of the stand still, do-nothing order. Worse than this, there is a general appearance of decay, and an evidence of an antedliuvian ge, which, while it may interest the moralist, is painful to behold. Why this is so I will not presume to say. I merely state the plain facts as they appear to the eye of the traveler. Perhaps much of this may be due to the hitherto unsettled condition of affairs, the presence of a military instead of a civil government, &c.

If this were the sole reason, however, it would certainly eem that it should be applicable to Texas as well as Mississippi. And yet Texas is filling up and improving to-day as never before since her admission into the Union, while Mississippi appears to stand in about the same attitude as at the close of the war. From the general testimony, too, there never was a more plentiful supply of money in the State than now. It would seem, therefore, that there should be a proportionate improvement in the appearance of the country. The only practical solution of the question I can see, and one which I find to be admitted by many, lies in the fact that Mississippians are in the main decidedly one-idea men. Their sole idea of prosperity, in fact, lies in the one word cotton. Would some of her more enterprising citizens but extend the idea, and connect the single word manufactories, the question of Musissippi's material advancement would be solved at once. A halfdozen large cotton mills would do more for the permanent improvement of Mississippi to-day than all that has been done for many a year. Cotton manufactories and small class farmers, in fact, are the two wants of the State. With the manufactories established, the latter would fol-

low as a natural consequence. Here is the City of Jackson, the capital of a large and what should be a wealthy State. The natural conclusion would be that Jackson should be a thriving and prosperous city. On the contrary, I have not visited a city for years that presents such an antediluvian, old fogy. broken-down, and generally dilapidated appearance as this. Though the crossing point of two important lines of railroad, they somehow fail to impart the appearance of anything like vitality to the place. A large majority of the buildings, including the public edifices, are sadly in need of repairs. The State-House is literally tumbling over the heads of the Representatives. Built upon a bes of marl, the foundations have been giving away for years, until in places were a plumb-line dropped from the eaves, it would fall far outside the walls. To talk of repairs is to talk of throwing away the money of the State. The building must be taken down and rebuilt upon a new and better foundation, if rebuilt at all With this fact to work upon, a powerful influence is at work to remove the State Capital to Vicksburg Unless something be done to resucitate Jackson

work to remove the State Capital to Vicksburg. Unless something be done to resucitate Jackson into life this influence will probably succeed. With the Capital removed, Jackson becomes a mere in land town, important only as a railroad crossing. And yet, no city in the United States presents better natural advantages for the establishment of cotton manufactories than does thus. It is in fact in the very center of as fine a cotton section as can be found, with lines of railroad stretching in every direction. Nor is there any lack of means. On the contrary, there is abundance of money to be had. Now, were the citizens, instead of wasting their time in uscless theoretical arguments about the probabilities of being ruined by the removal of the Capital to Vicksburg, to put their shoulders to the wheel, and build one or more large cotton mills, they would not only secure themselves from all cause of fear, but secure a brilliant future as well. Jackson would become thus at once the town of all others in the State for all time to come. The Jacksonians have the limit for what it is worth.

Politically I certainly look upon Mississippi as in a far better condition than any other State in the South. Aside from old and fast-dying prejudices, the people on the whole are well pleased with the result of Reconstruction. In the selection of Gov. Alcorn, Gen. Ames, and Senator Revels to the three all-important positions, there was a most happy blending of the three opposing elements. The Blacks are naturally exceedingly proud of Schator Revels to the carpet-baggers and Republicans in general are pleased with Gen. Ames. Search the hearts of the native Mississippians, too, and you find that, political prejudices aside, they are highly gratified with the selection of Gov. Alcorn. That such selection was in every sense the most happy one that could have been made, there cannot be a doubt. He is universally acknowledged by even his most bitter political opponents to be of thre-proachable private character. He is also conceded the credi

Dut feel himself in every sense a true Mississippan. The effect of all this is most marked. It at once practically disarms all opposition to his Administration. To be sure, there are a few mad-cap country editors who still how at times. They have howed so long and to so little effect, however, and the people are at neart so well satisfied with the result, that their hows are held in open derision. The fact is indisputable that the people not only will not oppose, but are determined to support Gov. Alcorn in his Administration. They are sake and three of political turned and strife. They are sake and three of political turned and strife. They are sake and that Gov. Alcorn, if left to himself, "will do his level best"—as a Democratic country editor expressed it to ne for the people. They are determined, therefore, to give him a fair trial.

There is another light also in which to view the selection of Gov. Alcorn that is equally gratifying. All old and dead issues aside, the old line Wing and Republican elements are practically upon the same platform. Divested of many of its carpet-bag and ultra radical adjuncts, the old line Wings have certainly far more of friendly regard for Republicanism than for Democracy As a mass they were originally universally opposed to secession. As before the Rebellion they curses then for all the evils of the least of which was the orand of repudiation, so to-day, in their hearts, they curse them for all the evils of the Rebellion itself. They have to-day, in the olden time. Now, Gov. Alcorn is looked upon as a true and worthy representative fact, as little true friendship for Democracy as in the olden time. Now, Gov. Alcorn is looked upon as a true and worthy representative of this self-same old line Wing element. They are to-day intensely proud of him in his position. They will even now, I believe, from what I see, almost to a man give him their most cordial support. Already the old Democrate politicans are sorely troubled at the prospect of being deserted in a mass by the old line

will unite itself with the Republican party, scens almost certain. Combining as it does the true worth and intelligence of the State, it will form an alliance of which we may well be proud. Afready I am satisfied that the Republican party has a very creditable white majority in Mississippi. In but a little time, from present appearances, it will have practically no opposition.

The Legislature, as a whole, is a very creditable body of men—far better, indeed, than the impority of our Southern legislative bodies have been, and probably as good a one as could well be got together. Since its assemblage two members of the House have died, and one, senator Reveis, been elevated to a seat in the Senate of the Nation, thus leaving three vacancies. The House at present consists of 105 members, of whom 74 are white and 31 are colored.

The Senate numbers 33, or 29 white and 4 colored members. So far but very little business has been done—not enough, in fact, to develop either the status of the body as a whole, or the prominence of any particular members. The most that has been accomplished thus far has been their previous action in the election of Gen. Ames, making him a citizen in fact as understood, and the election of a State Printer. The latter, it would seem, too, through a constitutional prevision requiring the signature of the Governor to all joint resolutions to make them effective, has to be revamped again. The great job on hand just now is the redistricting of the State for judiciary purposes. Then comes up the Revenue bill, which is a matter of serious import indeed. From the amount of work on hand, the session promises to be a long one.

## CALIFORNIA. THE PRECIOUS METALS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26 .- Although the profact of the precious metals in this country has for several years been steadily decreasing, there is no cause of apprehension that the supply will ultimately fail, and very little probability that it will, for many years to come, fall short of the yield last year. Throughout the mining regions great activity is at this time observable, and the public journals of the States and Territories west of the 195th meridian of longitude are filled with apparently authentic accounts of the discovery of new and valuable mines. In this State the quartz-mining interest s steadily advancing. Within a few weeks a "strike" is reported in the Good Friday Claim, near Auburn, Placer County, from which, in a few days, two men, without the aid of machinery, took \$40,000, and that from near the surface of the lode. In Nevada County, which embraces the principal mining section of the State, two important finland towns, Nevada City and Grass Valley, which once seemed likely to share the fate of the majority of mere mining camps, and fall into ruin with the decay of the placers, have been awakened to new life and activity by the development of the quartz mines in their vicinity, and now give promise of long-continued prosperity. In the hydraulic mines of the same county recent gratifying discoveries are reported